

BANDIT RULE NEW REGIME IN MEXICO

American Tells of Despoliation by So-Called Constitutional Soldiers.

"HELL FOR TWO YEARS"

Justifies Madero Revolt, but Says "Rebels" of To-day Are Merely Robbers.

This true story, which throws a light on the results of President Wilson's policy toward Mexico, is told by a young American, nine years out of college, who was one of a colony of 200 Americans who lived for several years in friendly relations with thousands of Mexicans. Harassed for more than two years by so-called Constitutional soldiers, they were finally driven out when they no longer owned property worth looting.

This witness of almost indescribable acts of cruelty and violence says:

"I was one of 500 refugees on the United States cruiser Buffalo, which landed last Fourth of July in San Diego, Cal. Most of them had left everything they had saved in a life of toil and extreme hardship behind them. Most of them have to begin all over again after having spent their lives in developing much needed industries and introducing new ideas and employment to the Mexican people."

"Who is the greater friend of humanity, the man who has risked his life and the best years of his career in trying to keep running the mines, railroads, factories and farms of a country—living and suffering among its people and for several years staying off starvation or worse—or the man who smugly prelates about humanity and oppression—in the people, having just sanctioned the supplying of the murderer and oppressor with his necessary tools, arms and ammunition?"

The "Adventure" Unknown.

"I have lived for nine years in three northern States of Mexico. I have known hundreds of Mexicans and other foreigners in Mexico. I have known none of the predatory, adventure type. I have seen wages advance from 8 pesos a month to 50; I have seen a whole new class created—mechanics, railroad operators, office men—in the Mexican population, and the only opposition that we met was that of the rich upper class, who resented increase of wages and the people's release from bondage."

"My neighbors and I have had five years of trouble. It wasn't bad, though, until two years ago—since then it has been hell! There were just causes for the Madero revolution against the rich land holding class of Mexicans, but the Americans are not of this class, with the exception of a few notable cases."

"We were in sympathy with Madero, for we could understand what he fought for. But after Madero! The so-called leaders to-day can never establish order. They are of the worst element. They are leaders because they are the most ruthless raiders on the jail sweepings, who won't work and the desperate men who lose their all. Let me tell you how such a leader gets his power."

"A Mexican of family plants his crop of corn and tends it. One day comes a detachment of Villistas, Zapatistas or Carranzistas—the label doesn't matter. They must have feed for their horses. The corn is just forming in the ear; the patch is well fenced. They merely knock down the fence and turn their horses into the standing corn. Their horses provided for, the men go to the peon's house to search for saddle blankets, clothing—anything worth taking. All night long the peon's women folk cook for the 'soldiers.'"

Rebel "Marriage" Ceremony.

"If there is a girl in the family anywhere from 12 years of age upward one or more of the 'officers' will make an offer of marriage, an offer which must be accepted—and the marriage ceremony consists of the terrified mother leading her daughter to the 'officer's' tent."

"If a peon dares to resist any part of the programme he is instantly accused of being a sympathizer with the other faction and made a prisoner. Bound, he watches the smugness, and if he struggles he is shot. Is it strange that after such an experience this peon goes looking for a gun and joins the nearest 'general' who is for the moment fighting his despoliators?"

"For two years I and my neighbors have watched this going on. We saw the fine flower of the Indian population drawn away to serve in the Constitutional army defending Mexico city. Into the 'sarrison' nearest were sent the jail birds and piffraff from the south. It was a signal to the Indians left behind, together with Mexican deserters from both sides, armed by our Government's decree, to come down from the hills to loot. Twice my own ranch buildings were burned, my grain carried into the hills, my cattle killed or driven off. And what happened to me was the common fate—except that killing was added to plunder in the case of some of our Mexican and American neighbors."

"Only once have I known an American's home to be invaded. This was the home of a well known American's widow. She had a daughter of 14. Two 'generals' came there for a meal. One of them, who already had three 'wives' living within a radius of 300 miles, proposed to 'marry' the girl. He insisted upon a civil 'marriage' because of the girl's parentage."

Judge Ordered to Come.

"He sent an order to a judge to come and perform the ceremony. The judge refused, and the 'general' sent soldiers with a saddled horse. Of course, the judge came, and to make the farce a little more seemly, the Presidente (Mayor) of the town was forced to witness the ceremony. As a sort of sop to his conscience the Mayor fined the 'general' 2,000 pesos—about \$40 in American money."

"On May 10, 1915, a force of Yaqui Indians (about 400) equipped by the Constitutionalists to fight Huerta's troops, with rifles and ammunition from the United States, by the direct sanction of the United States when the embargo was lifted, came down upon our ranches. We put up the best fight we could and sent an urgent call for help to a garrison of Mexican soldiers not twenty-five miles away. For five days the raiding Indians camped in the valley, and they retired to the mountains unhindered. Not a soldier came to help us."

"Three Americans were killed. We appealed to Washington for protection. Some cruisers were ordered to Guaymas—about fifty miles away. Word was sent by us to Admiral Winslow. Another appeal was sent to the Mexican garrison, but no help came to us. Washington refused to allow Admiral Howard to land marines and sailors."

—though none was killed—and six of the most heavily fortified ranches were taken and burned. "We appealed for help again—to the de facto Government of Mexico, which had 6,000 troops within ten hours railroad haul, and to Admiral Winslow only fifty miles away. I know that Admiral Winslow tried desperately to get permission to come to our assistance. So hard did he try that he was in danger of court martial. He had 4,000 men.

machine guns and automobile trucks. He came to Guaymas expressly to protect us—and Washington absolutely forbade his landing when the need came. "What President Wilson says about his motives for refusing to protect American lives and property in Mexico is mere foolishness to Mexicans. Few can understand it. None believe it. It is an impossible policy. It is based on an utter misunderstanding of the facts."

HIGH COST HITS BEAN BAG. Chicago Manufacturer Proposes to Substitute Cherry Stones. CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—The bean bag which for many years has been a feature of play in the public schools of the country is the latest victim of high prices. The proposal of a bean bag maker to a committee of the Chicago Board of Educa-

tion to substitute cherry pits for the old fashioned navy bean in the manufacture of bags appeared to be in favor with the Board of Education committee until Mrs. George P. Vosbrink, a member, arrived at the session yesterday slightly late. "We will make ourselves ridiculous by adopting such a suggestion," said Mrs. Vosbrink. "The children do not eat the beans and if enough cannot be had to fill bean bags the pupils can get along with-

out them until such a time as they do not cost so much." TRUCK KILLS TWO CHILDREN. Runaway Motor Dashes on Williamsburg Sidewalk. Emily and Edward Barrett, 6 and 2 years old, children of Capt. O. W. Barrett, attached to the B. O. T. power-

house at the foot of Division avenue, Williamsburg, who lives at 34 Division avenue, were crushed to death while at play yesterday on the front stoop of a dwelling at 548 Wythe avenue by a five-ton motor truck laden with goods of Austin, Nichols & Co.

and it dashed upon the sidewalk, instantly killing the two children. Another child who was playing with the Barrett saw the truck approaching and escaped. A crowd threatened the driver and another man who was on the seat with him. The men were rescued by a policeman. The chauffeur was arrested and taken to the Clymer street station, where Coroner Wagner later held him for homicide.

Lest We Forget 1914

YOU know that business was good in 1912 and the early part of 1913. Woodrow Wilson and a Democratic Congress came into power on March 4th, 1913.

The Wilson-Underwood tariff bill was passed in October, 1913. Business immediately began to show signs of stagnation and recession.

In New York, Governor Glynn, when thousands were working for 10 cents an hour, sent a special message to the New York Legislature in which he said:

"Public attention has been forcibly turned to the fact that a large number of men are unable to find employment. During the past Fall and Winter the problem of the unemployed has steadily grown more acute. For the man who is not sincerely anxious to secure work the public has no sympathy. For the man who is anxious to work but cannot find employment the State has sympathy and a very real concern."

AT INDIANAPOLIS the Central Labor Union issued a circular, part of which is reproduced in the following facsimile:

STAY AWAY Discourage All Who Are Thinking of Coming To This City. Thousands of Men Are Walking the Streets Every Day Looking for Work.

AGAIN WE ADVISE YOU—STAY AWAY FROM INDIANAPOLIS. Signed: ARTHUR MILES, C. C. BARBER, DAVID ERLEBING, L. A. BARTH, Sec'y, Committee. Approved by Indianapolis C. L. U. January 25, 1915, and ordered distributed. Labor papers please copy.

In Ohio, Governor Willis sent a special message to the Legislature, in which he said:

"I have no desire to dwell on the unhappy industrial conditions existing in Ohio and other States. Nevertheless the fact remains that thousands of able bodied young honest men and women are out of employment."

When this message appeared in the Ohio papers it was accompanied with the comment that the industrial conditions then prevailing were worse than at any time since the Cleveland panic of 1893.

Read these Headlines from New York City Newspapers:

(New York Times, March 26, 1914) 25,000 MEN DROPPED BY THE N. Y. CENTRAL

Falling Off in Earnings Has Forced Retrenchments Since Dec. 1, Hardin Says

(New York Sun, Dec. 6, 1914) OUT OF WORK ARMY LARGEST IN YEARS National Employment Association Reports Practically No Jobs to Be Found. MORE MEN LAID OFF DAILY. Railroads and Industrials Said to Be Planning Big Reductions.

(New York Sun, Jan. 30, 1914) MAYOR TACKLES BIG "JOBLESS" PROBLEM Mitchell Hears Suggestions at Conference on Unemployment. MAY PICK ADVISERS. Guests of Municipal Lodging House Show Two-fold Increase in Year.

(New York Times, Feb. 5, 1915) 500,000 BUNDLES FOR THE JOBLESS Headquarters of Mayor's Committee Swamped by Response to Appeal for Clothes.

(New York Sun, May 11, 1914) NEW TARIFF HITS U. S. TRADE HARD Reports Decline and Factories Slow Down, but Imports Jump. TREASURY DEFICIT BIG.

(Baltimore Sun, June 25, 1914) 11,000 MEN LAID OFF Cut at Locomotive Works Blamed On Rate Decision Delay. HOURS OF WORK MADE SHORTER

The Sudden Change

The great European War began. The factories in Europe ceased making goods to be sold in America and began sending us orders for all sorts of war munitions. Our factories were speeded up, the unemployed were put to work, and within a few

months all the industries of this country were humming.

The following table shows the enormous expansion of our business, due wholly to the European War.

EXPORTS	Just before the war	Two years later
	Year ending July 1, 1914	Year ending July 1, 1916
Cattle, Horses and mules.....	\$ 4,700,000	\$98,800,000
Brass, Manufactures of.....	4,000,000	128,000,000
Breadstuffs.....	165,000,000	435,000,000
Aeroplanes and parts.....	226,000	7,000,000
Automobiles and parts.....	33,000,000	120,000,000
Cars, push carts, motor cycles, etc.....	51,000,000	167,000,000
Chemicals, dyes, acids, soda salts, etc.....	27,500,000	124,000,000
Copper to France, Italy and England.....	55,000,000	129,000,000
Explosives.....	6,000,000	467,000,000
Iron and steel.....	251,000,000	621,000,000
Firearms.....	3,500,000	18,000,000
Metal working machinery.....	14,000,000	61,000,000
Nails and spikes.....	2,500,000	10,000,000
Barbed wire and other wire.....	7,800,000	40,000,000
Leather and skins.....	36,500,000	80,000,000
Boots and shoes.....	18,000,000	47,000,000
Manufactured leather and skins.....	57,000,000	146,000,000
Condensed milk.....	1,300,000	12,000,000
Refined sugar.....	1,800,000	79,000,000
Wool, apparel and manufactures of.....	6,900,000	73,000,000
Zinc.....	406,000	45,000,000
	\$747,132,000	\$2,907,800,000

When This War is Over

every thoughtful man knows that Europe will no longer need to buy from us these quantities of goods. Therefore, the work required to make them will not exist.

Furthermore, the millions of men who are now in the armies of Europe will go back into their factories and again begin to manufacture goods to sell to us at prices based on low wages, just as they did during the few months after the passage of the Underwood tariff bill.

There never was a plainer proposition. If on next Tuesday you vote for Wilson,

you will vote in favor of restoring at the close of the European war the same industrial conditions in this country that existed at the time the war broke out.

If you vote for Hughes you will vote for a protective tariff that will prevent a return of such conditions. We are for the full dinner pail after the war.

We are for continuing the smoke from our factory chimneys when we no longer manufacture munitions. Our whole industrial fabric, in view of the flood of foreign products which will overwhelm us after the War, is

As Insecure as a Ranchman's Cabin With an On-coming Prairie Fire Vote for Hughes!

Read these Headlines from New York City newspapers:

(New York Times, Feb. 10, 1914) PHILADELPHIA'S MANY IDLE

75,000 Out of Work, but Business Prospects are Improving.

(New York Sun, Jan. 20, 1914) WOMEN OUT OF WORK PLEAD FOR CHANCE Tell at Cooper Union of Conditions That Bar Them From Bread-winning. THEN MARCH IN STREET.

(New York Times, Feb. 3, 1914) 325,000 MEN NOW OUT OF WORK HERE And Most of Them Have Homes and Families to Support, Says Charity Association. 140,000 LABORERS ARE IDLE

(New York Sun, Dec. 30, 1914) CITY CAN'T GIVE 600 SHOES TO JOBLESS MEN State Law Keeps Feet of Some Unemployed From Being Newly Shod. OFFICIALS TO HELP GIVE WORK TO IDLE

(New York World, March 4, 1914) POVERTY GREATER THAN IN 40 YEARS Charity Organization Society Never Before Asked to Aid So Many Families.

(New York Sun, Dec. 21, 1914) NEEDS OF JOBLESS CALLED DESPERATE Henry St. Settlement Worker Tells Mayor's Committee of Terrible Conditions. RELIEF PLANS ADVANCED.